BookletChart™

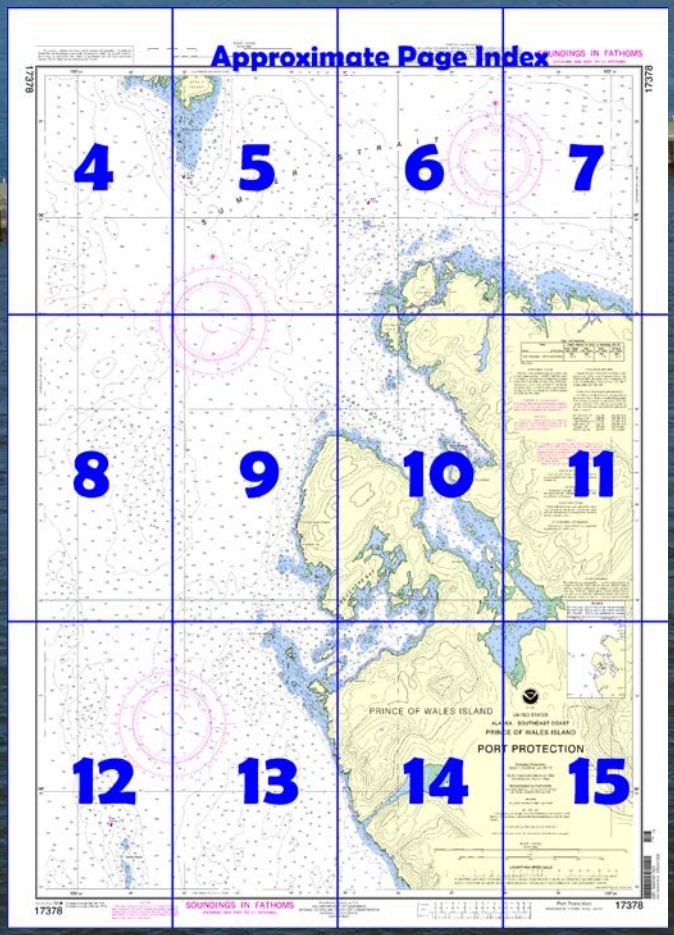
Prince of Wales Island – Port Protection

NOAA Chart 17378

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

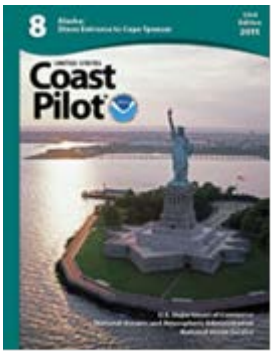
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=17378.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Hole in the Wall (56°15.7'N., 133°38.5'W.) is a small cove on the E side of Sumner Strait, E of Calder Rocks and 2.5 miles N of Barrier Islands (chart 17387). The entrance is through a very narrow passage 0.5 mile long, between high bluffs, and opens into a basin 400 yards in diameter. Two rocks that bare are in the narrow entrance. Depths in the basin are from ½ to 7 fathoms; it may be used for anchorage, but is subject to strong winds drawing through the entrance. The bottom is sand and mud. Small craft pass through the narrow entrance only at half tide or higher water.
Labouchere Bay is about 1.8 miles N of the entrance to Hole in the Wall and about 4 miles S of Point Baker. It is studded with islets and rocks, the entrance being partially closed by Labouchere Island and the islands and reefs that extend SE of it to the shore.
There is sheltered anchorage for small vessels just inside the bay on the S side in about 56°17.2'N., 133°39.0'W., in depths of 3 to 21 fathoms, mud and sand bottom. Three detached rocks that cover at half tide are near the head of the anchorage. Small fishing craft anchor SE of the rocks and near the sand beach in 2 to 5 fathoms. The recommended entrance to Labouchere Bay is from the NW. Small fishing vessels may enter Labouchere Bay from the S on a N course, through a channel passing E of the kelp-marked submerged reef at the entrance, 0.5 mile SE of Labouchere Island, and avoiding the large kelp beds on their right.
In 1976, a logging camp was at the cove about 1.7 miles ENE of Labouchere Island. There are a small-craft float, a seaplane float, and log storage in the cove. Water and gasoline are available in an emergency only. A road connects Labouchere Bay with Port Protection. The logging camp maintains radiotelephone communications with the Alaska Loggers Association in Ketchikan.
Protection Head, a bold white bluff, 1 mile N of Labouchere Island, is an outstanding landmark visible from the S for many miles.
Port Protection has its entrance 1.5 miles S of **Point Baker**, the NW extremity of Prince of Wales Island, and 1.5 miles N of Protection Head. The entrance is marked by **Port Protection Light** (56°19'35"N., 133°36'45"W.), 19 feet above the water, shown from a pile with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the NE end of the wooded island at the SW side of Wooden Wheel Cove, 1 mile inside the entrance, and by a daybeacon on a detached reef, 0.3 mile off the N shore. A ship may enter Port Protection on either side of the daybeacon while being careful to pass the reef at a safe distance. There is good anchorage for large craft 1.8 miles in from the daybeacon and SW of the chain of small wooded islands in the upper half of the bay, in 6 to 18 fathoms, mud and sand bottom. A more sheltered anchorage may be had E of the chain of islands.
To reach the second anchorage, proceed from the first on an ENE course, keeping the two N of the small wooded islands to the NW. Pass close to the tangent of the larger island on the right. Depths in the passage between the islands are 6 to 11 fathoms. Good anchorage in 10 fathoms, mud bottom, is directly ahead and about halfway between the island passed on the right and the E shore of the bay. This is the best shelter in the bay, affording protection in all weather. Small vessels may find anchorage in 5 to 8 fathoms a little farther in.
The shores of Port Protection are usually fringed with kelp, and the soundings, though deep, are irregular and the bottom rocky. Log raft mooring facilities are along the SW shore about 1.2 miles S of Port Protection Light.
Port Protection is a small settlement on the NE side of the port in **Wooden Wheel Cove** and S of Port Protection Light. Along the beach are several homes and a fish cannery facility. A 250-foot State-maintained small-craft float is anchored on the W side of the cove with 4 to 8 fathoms reported alongside in 2005. Water is available. A microwave tower is about 150 yards S of the facility.
Joe Mace Island is on the N side of the entrance to Port Protection.
West Rock, in a cluster of dry rocks and rocks on a reef, is about 300 yards N of Joe Mace Island. The rock is marked by **West Rock Light** (56°21'12"N., 133°38'14"W.), 20 feet above the water, and shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 7/04
Corrected through LNM Jan. 27/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 56°19'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.311" southward and 6.294" westward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Petersburg, AK	WXJ-82	162.55 MHz

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

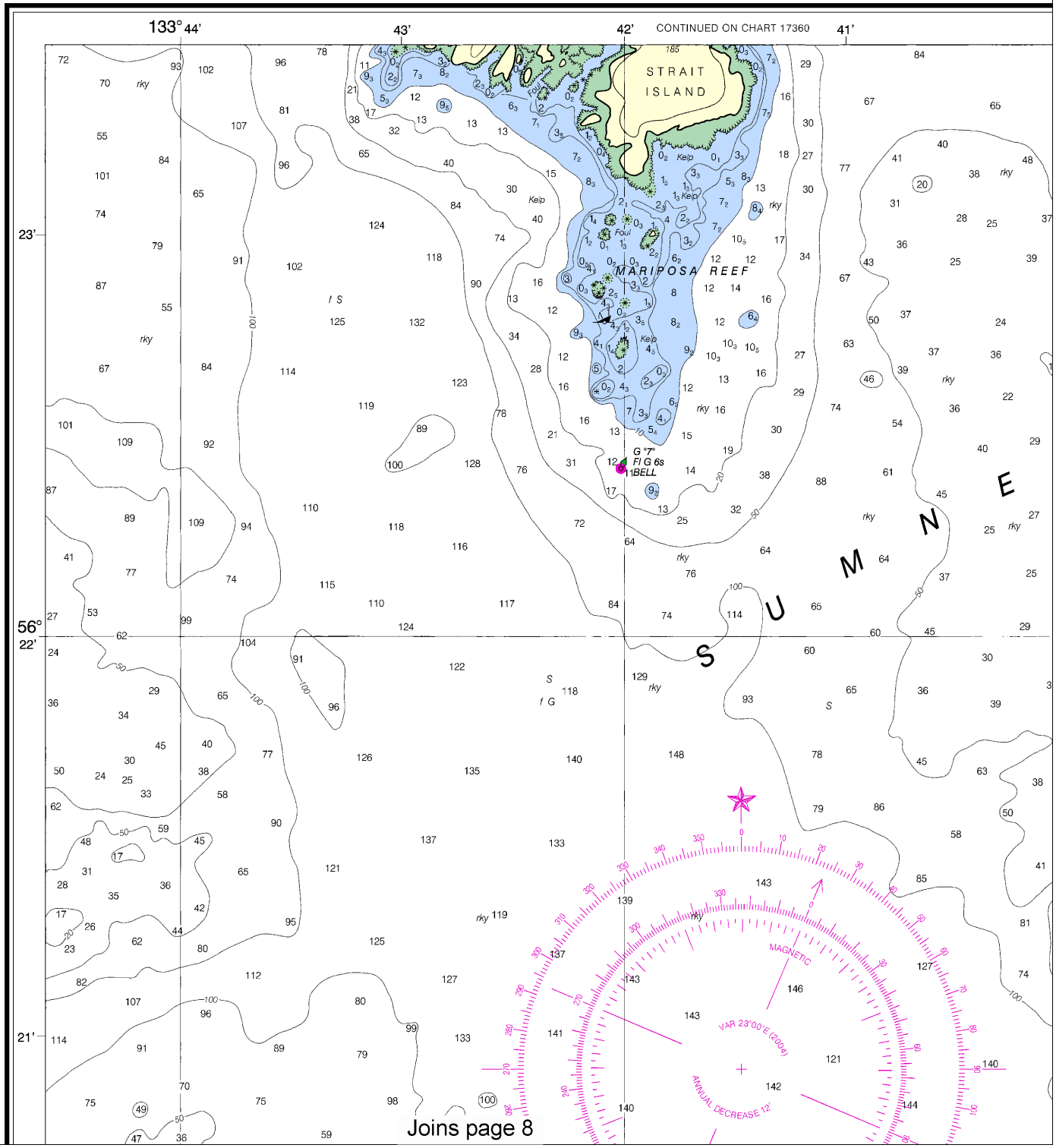
TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Port Protection	(56°19'N/133°36'W)	12.4	11.5	1.4	-4.5

(Nov 2003)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles
½ 0 ½
Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500



Joins page 8

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.
Nautical Miles
0 1 1 ½
Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

1 1½

2000 2500

Formerly C&GS 8174, 1st Ed., June 1888 G-1955-894 KAPP 2702

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

SOUND

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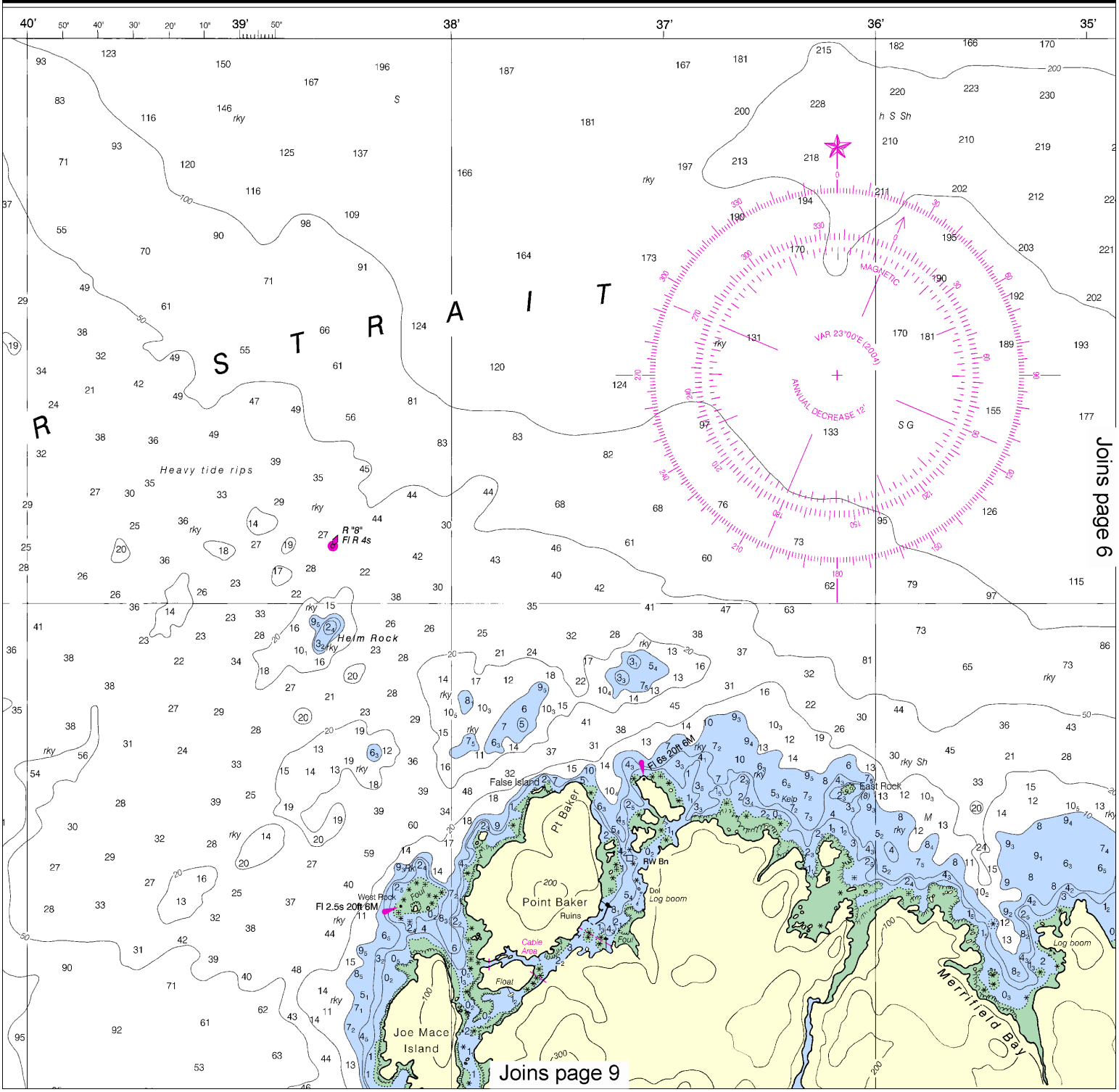

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

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), National Ocean

SCALE 1:20,000

Nautical Miles

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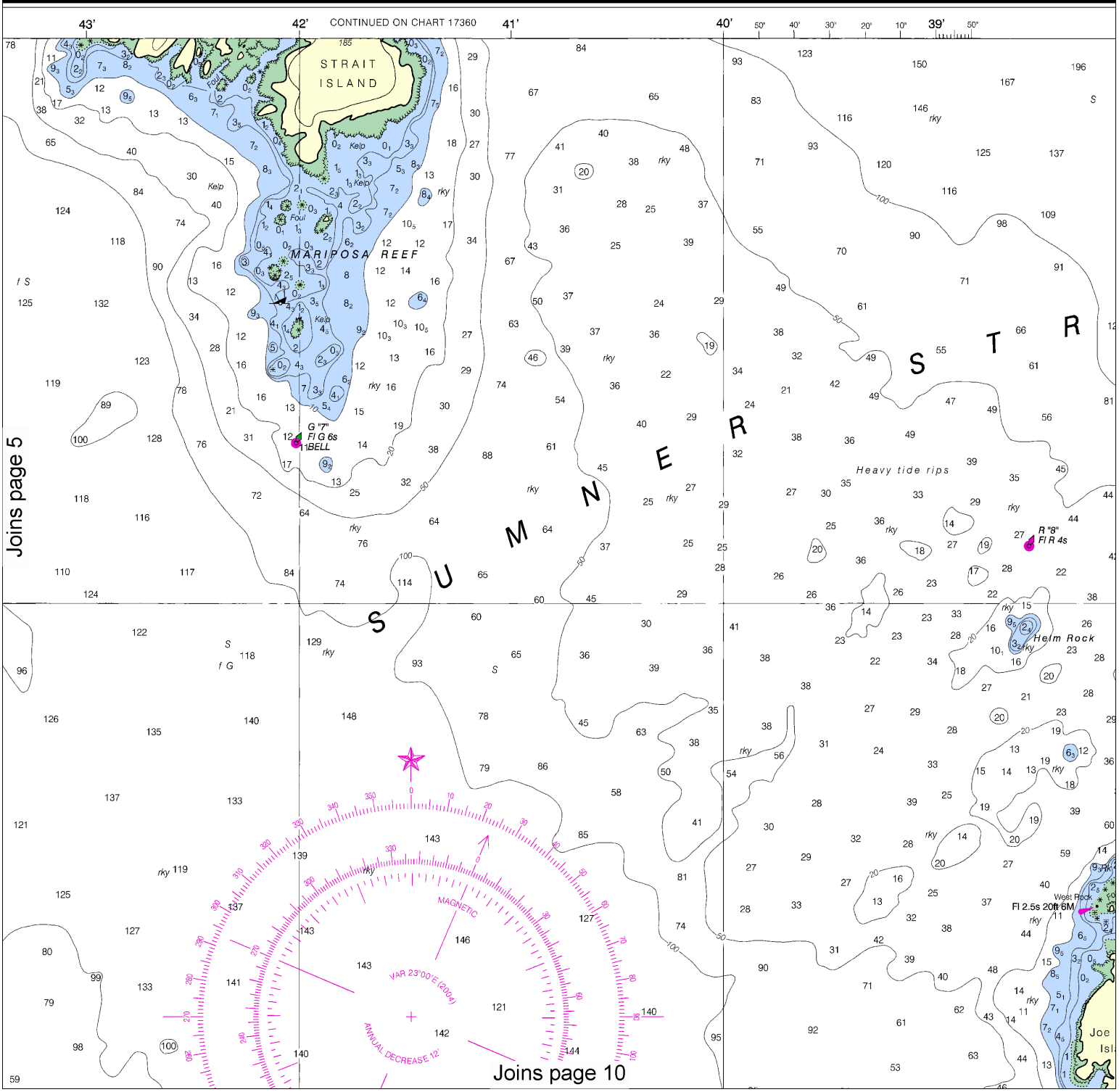
Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Formerly C&GS 8174, 1st Ed., June 1888 G-1955-894 KAPP 2702



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

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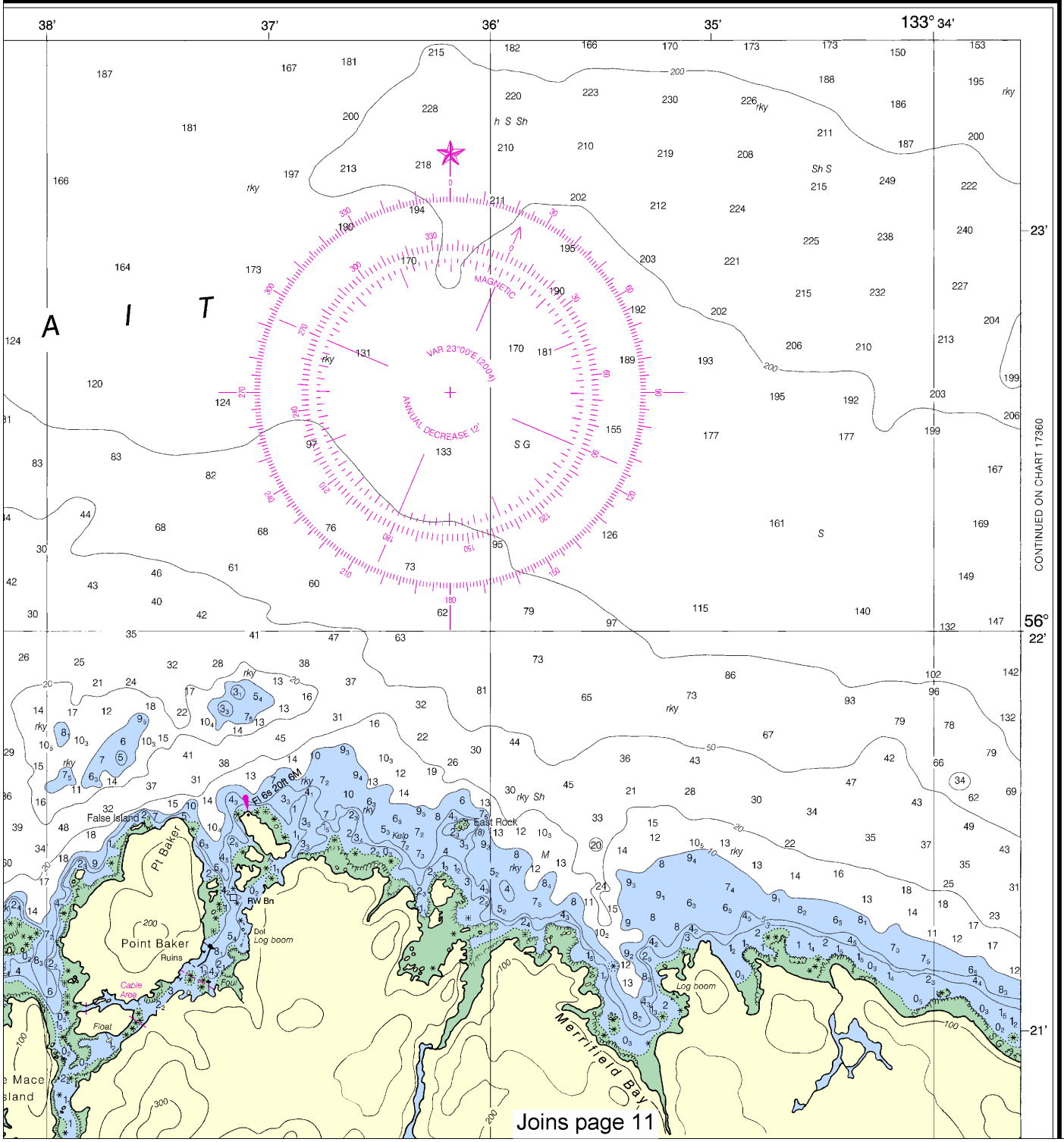
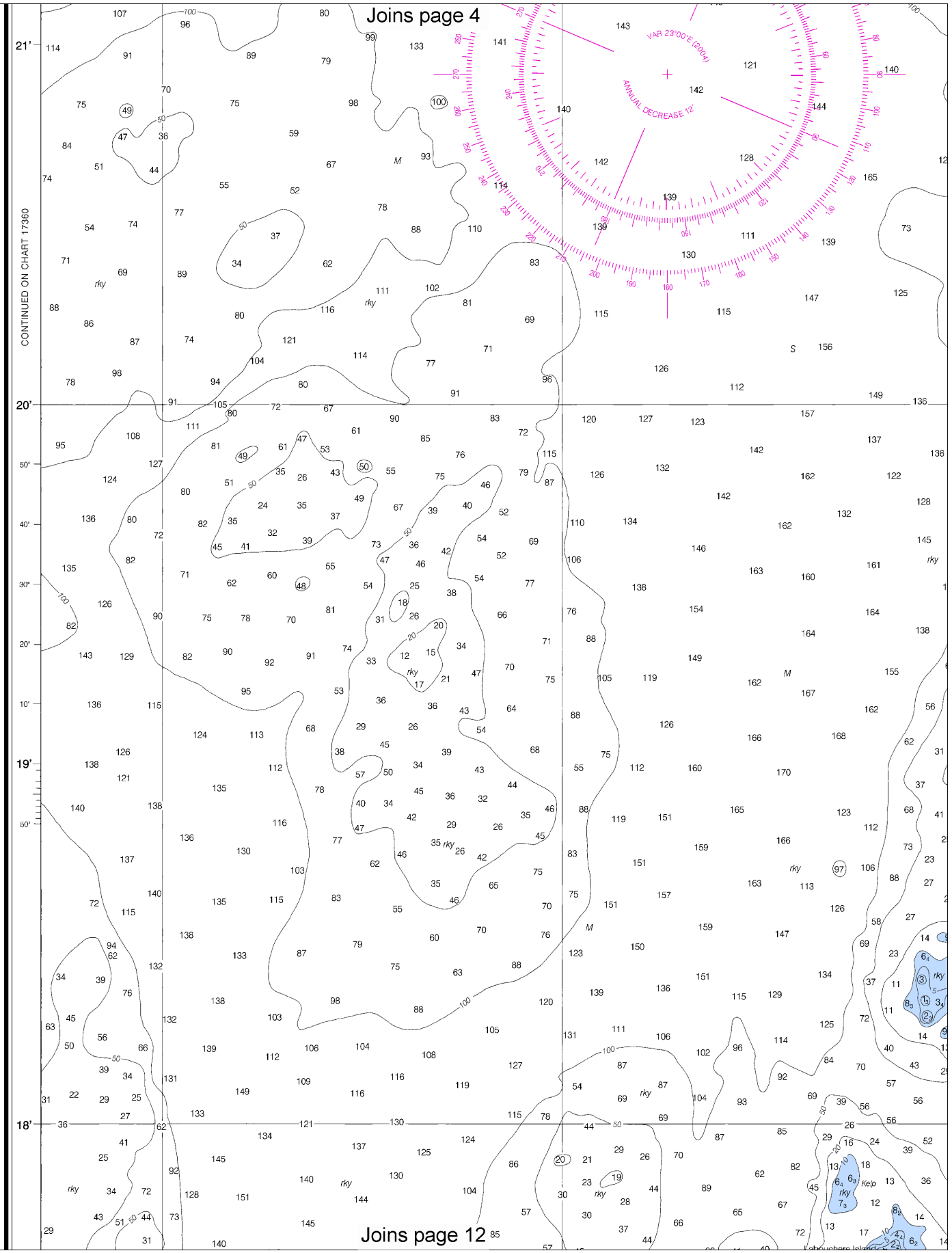
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

17378



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012, NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012, Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



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Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

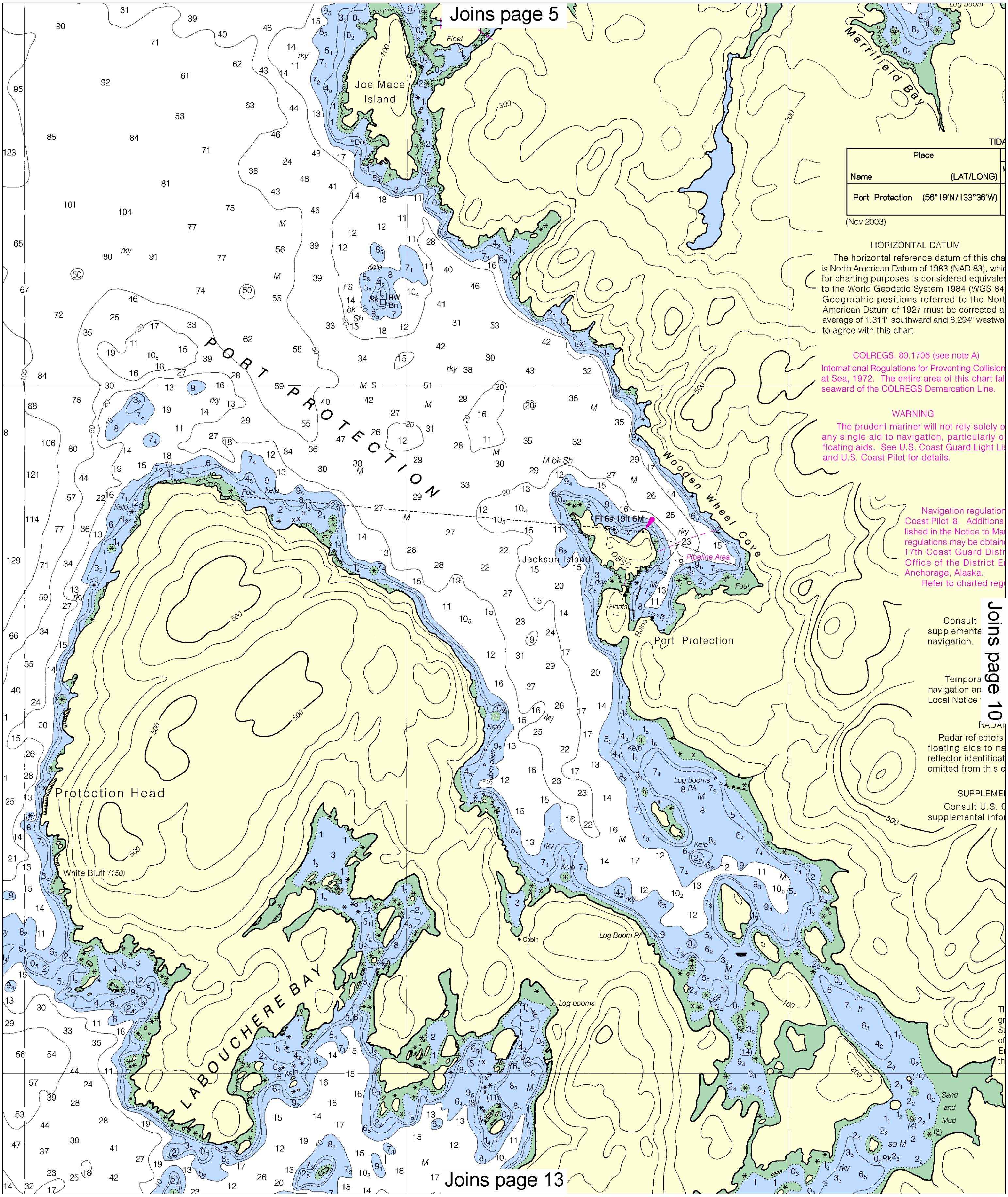
Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

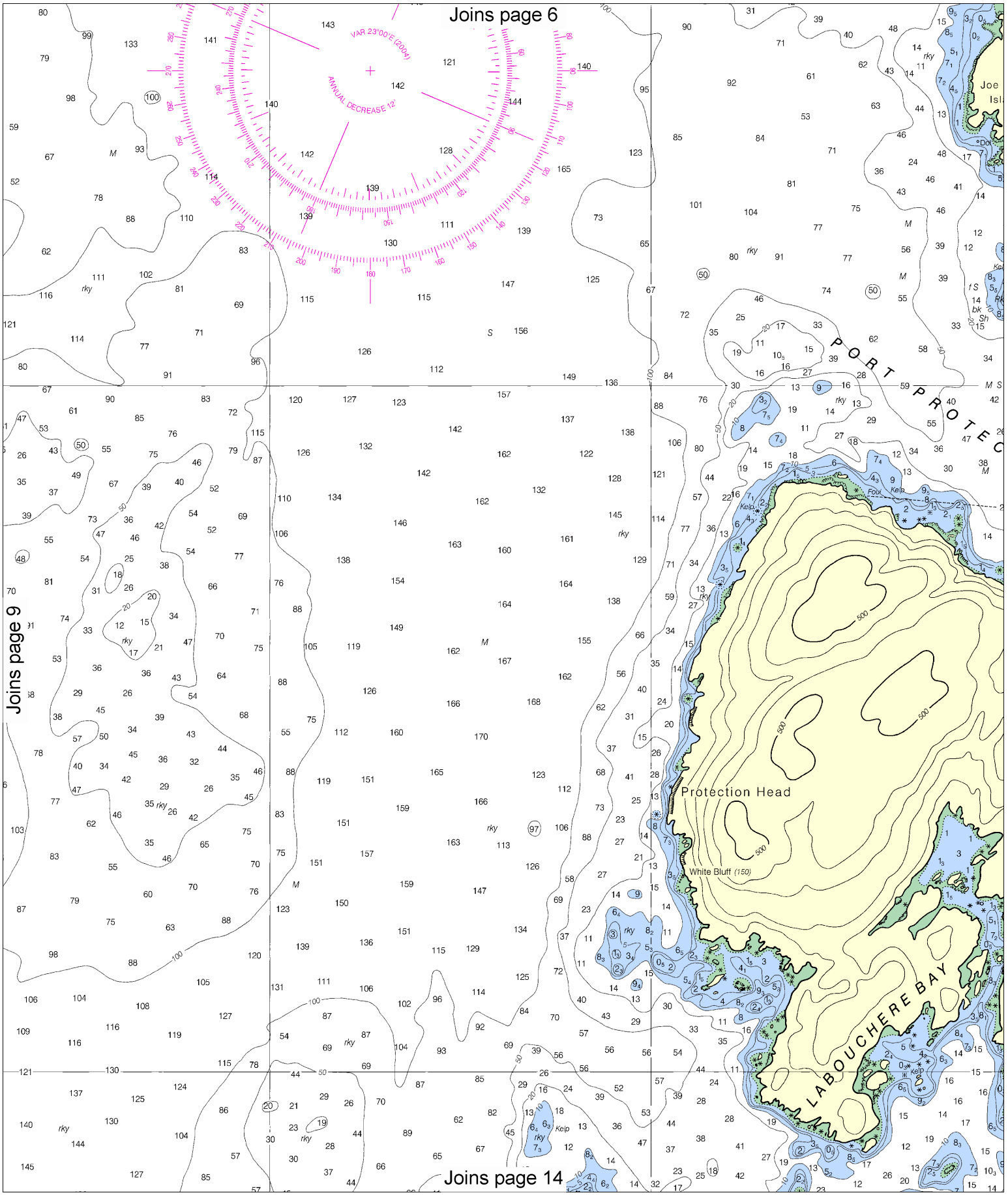
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



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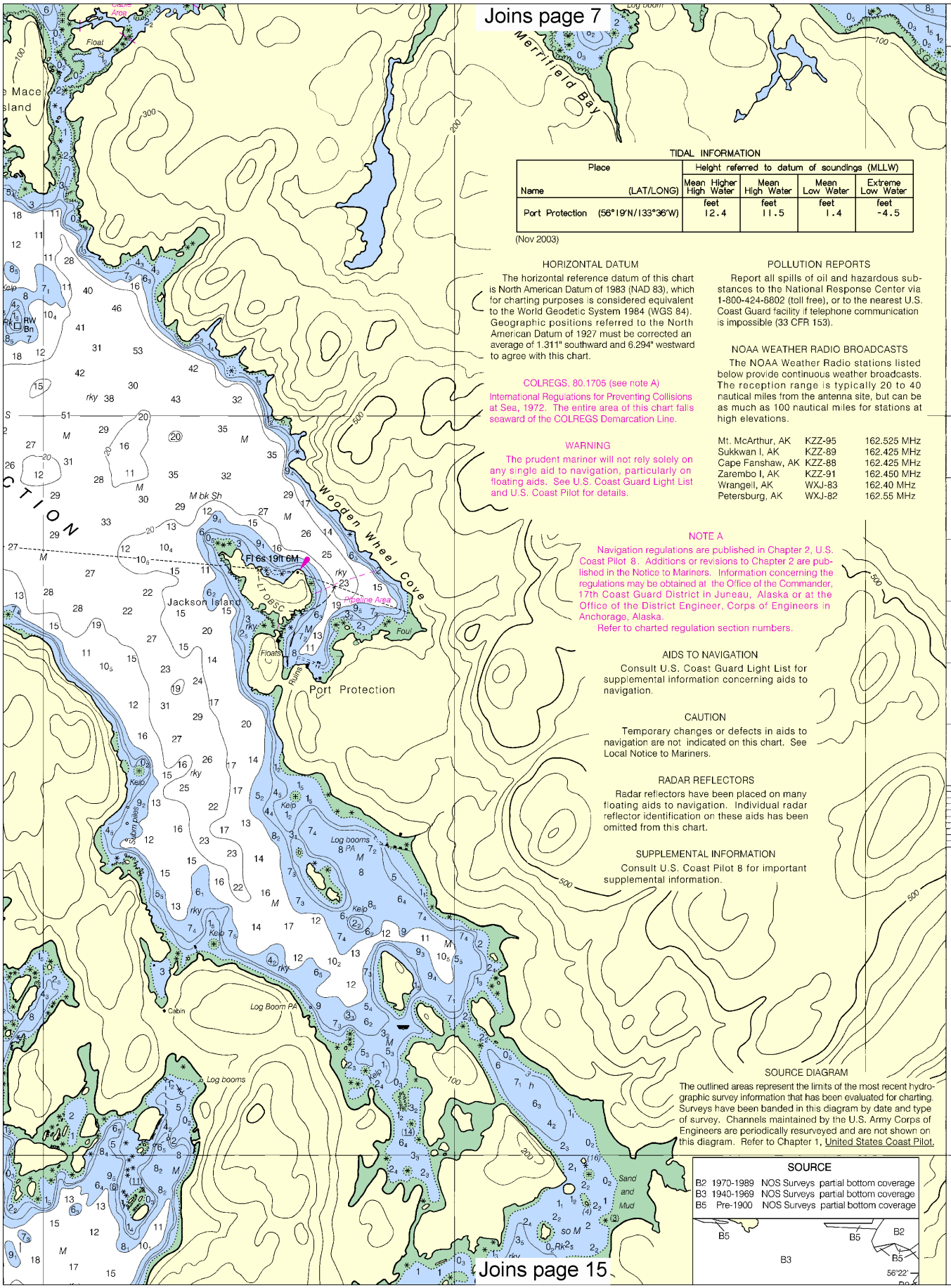
Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



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(Nov 2003)

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RADAR REFLECTORS

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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SOURCE DIAGRAM

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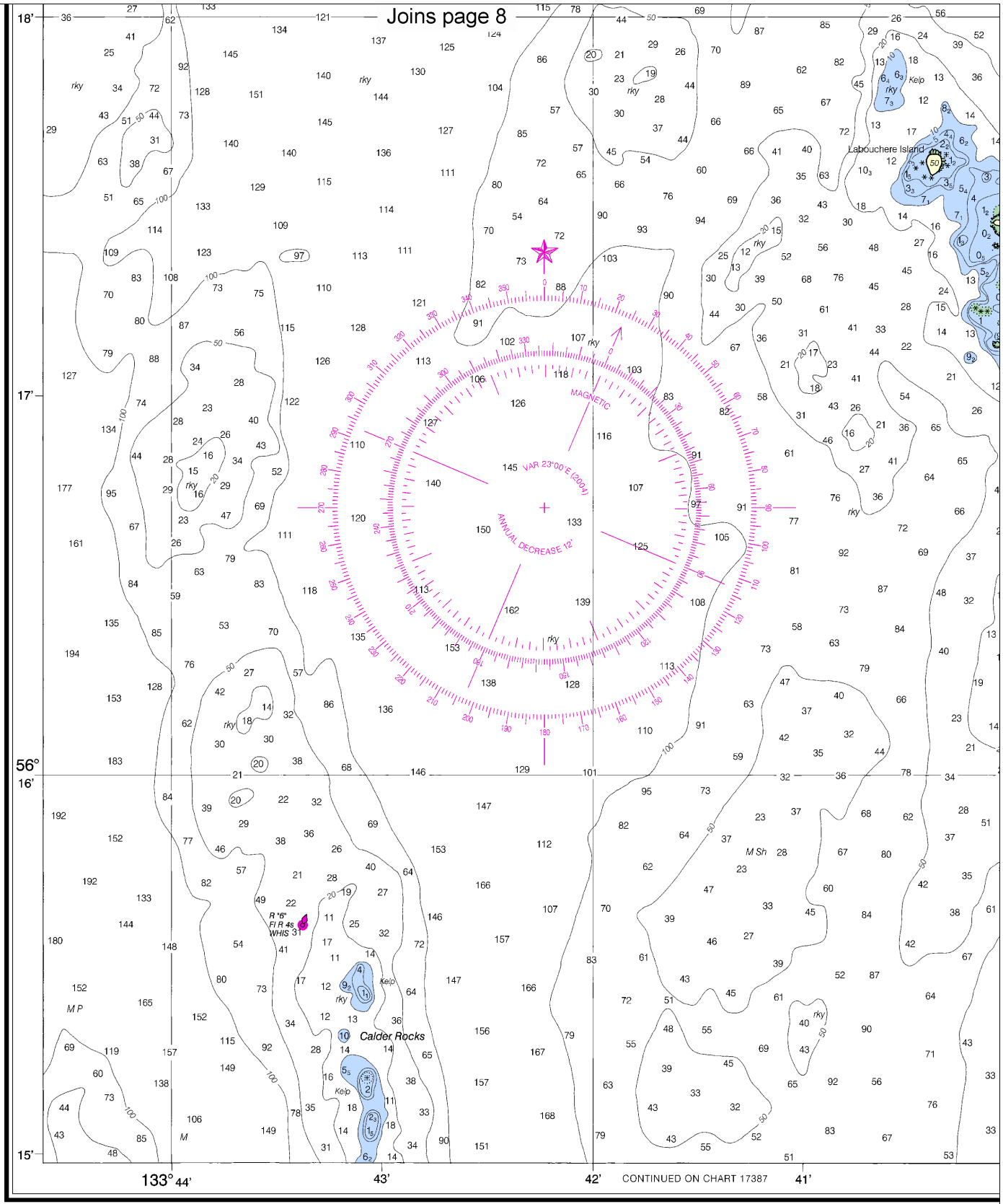
SOURCE

B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



14th Ed., Feb. / 04 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 7/04
Corrected through LNM Jan. 27/04

17378

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOM

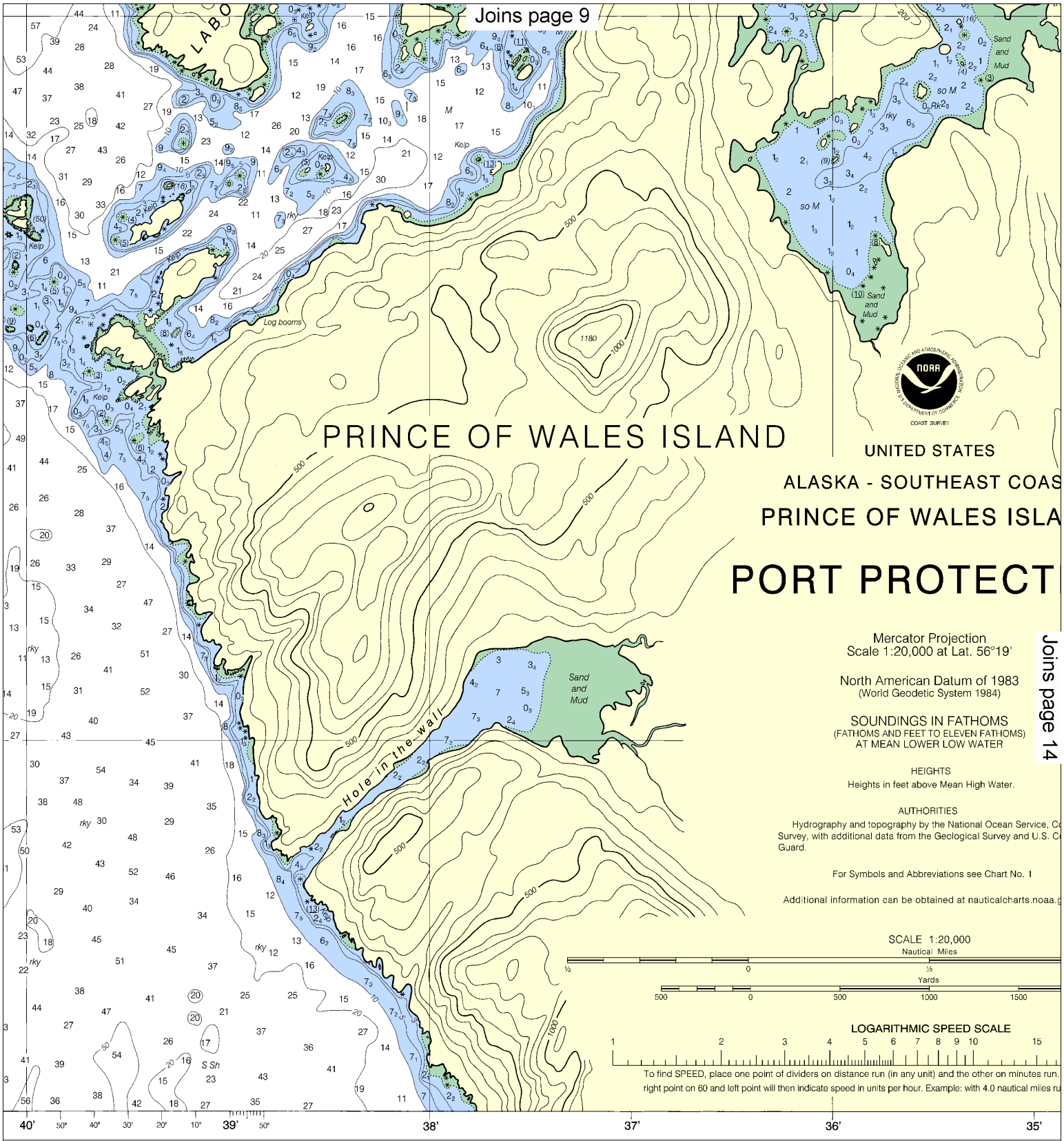
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

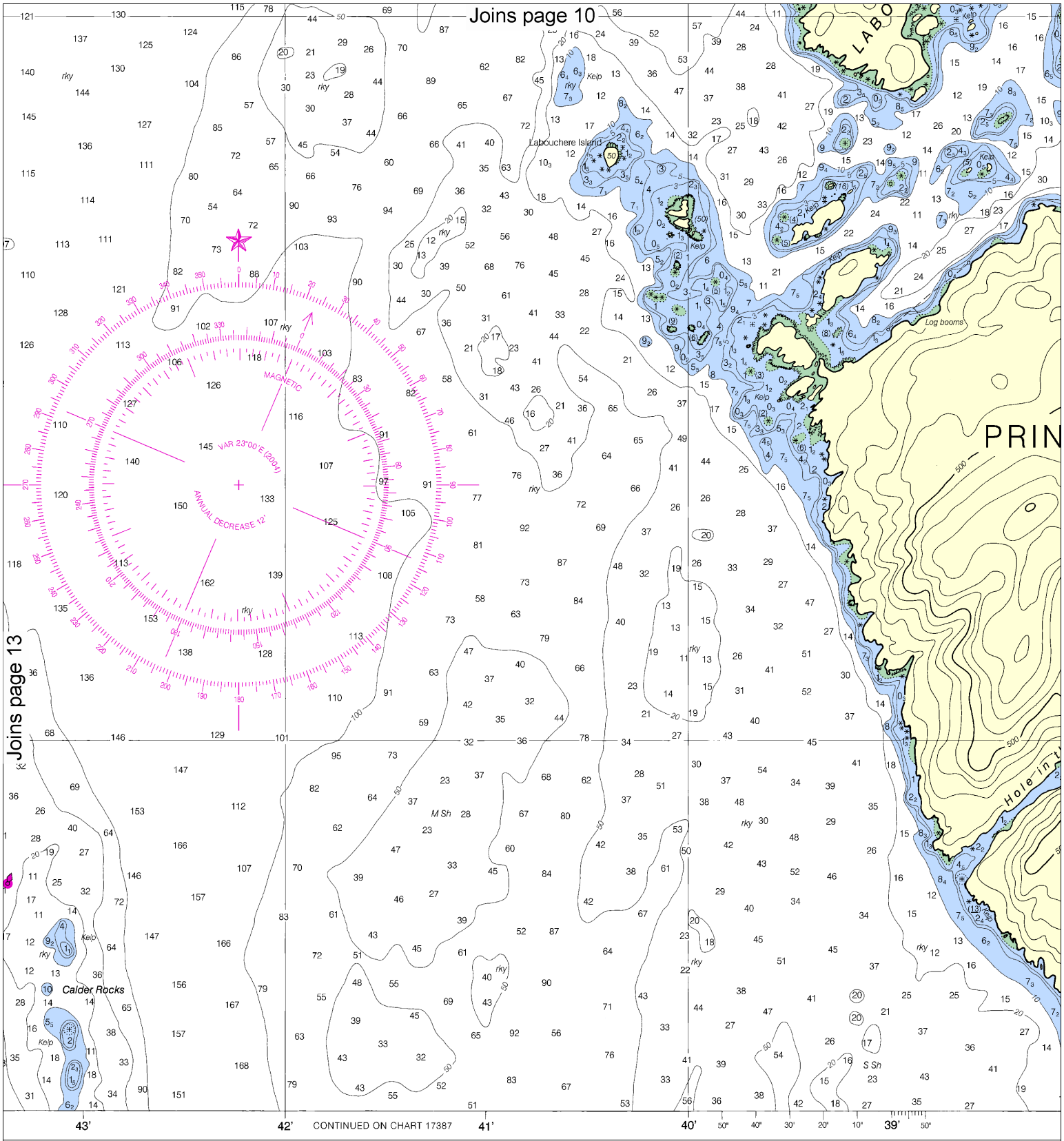
Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31



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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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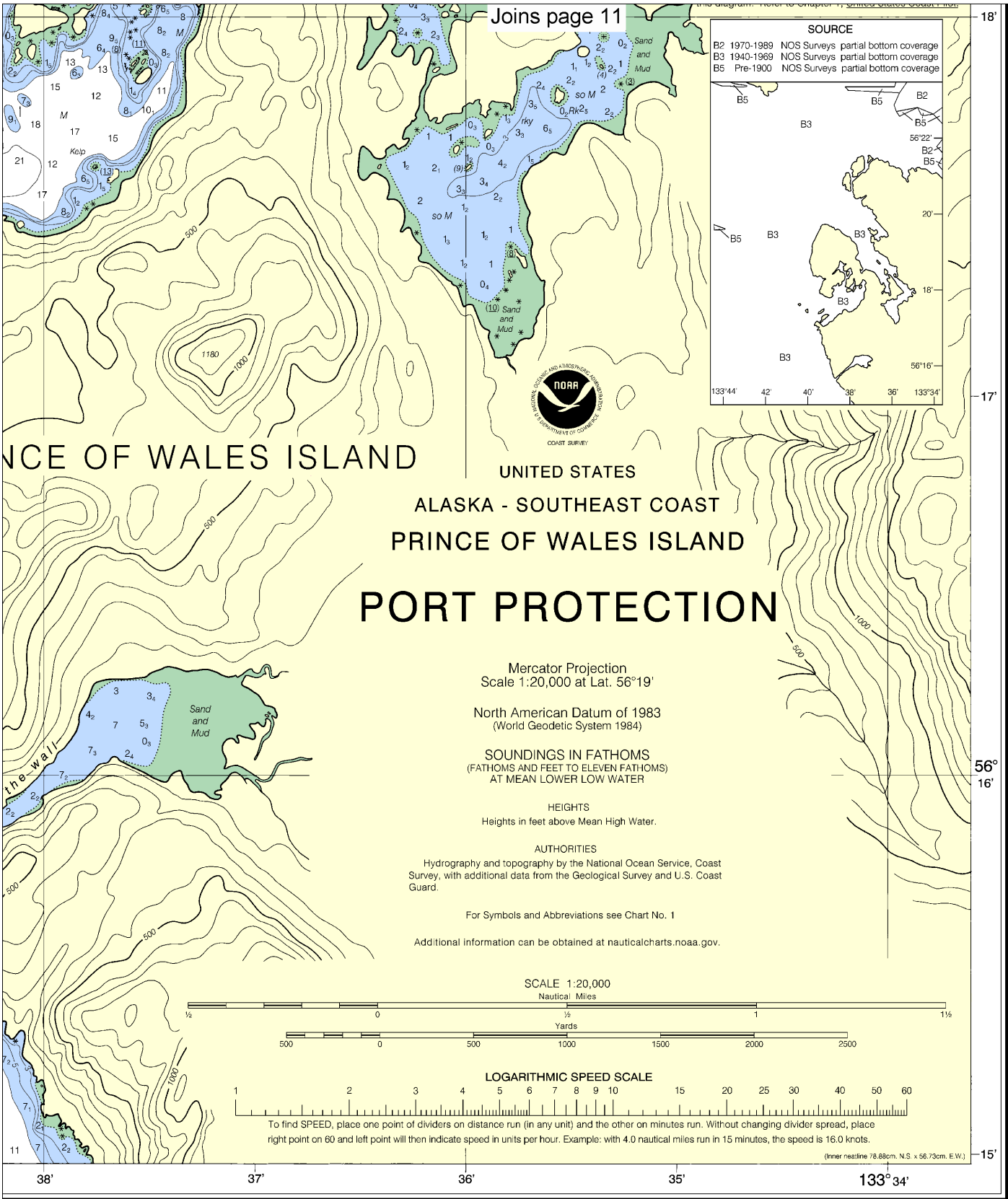
Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Port Protection
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

17378

ED. NO. 14

NSN 7642014011403 NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17378

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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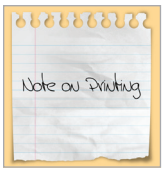

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker